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The Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1869.

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THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The constitutional amendment guaranteeing impartial suffrage to all citizens of the United States passed the House on Thursday last, by yeas 143, nays 43, and passed the Senate, on Friday, by yeas 39, nays 13, and is now submitted to the States for ratification. It is the last, but not the least, of the great measures of justice and reconstruction made necessary by the slaveholders' rebellion. It is the capstone of the edifice—the keystone of the arch—and its incorporation into the organic law of the nation is essential to the future peace and stability of the Union.

It reads as follows:

Be it resolved, &c., two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, and, when ratified by three fourths thereof, it shall be a part of said constitution.

"ARTICLE 15. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Congress spent months before agreeing upon the Fifteenth Amendment. The Southern Senators insisted on including the right to hold office as well as the right to vote, and others wanted to prevent educational and other tests; but finally a Conference Committee agreed on the above phraseology, which was adopted by both houses of Congress, as the best and simplest and least objectionable that could be devised. This amendment, when ratified by the States, will take the negro question out of politics, and insure for ever the long disturbance of the public peace over the civil and political *status* of the black man. Thereafter the colored individual will cut no figure in American politics as an element of discord and dangerous contention. He will have all his natural and political rights guaranteed to him and then must work out his own temporal salvation. The long agitation commencing with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, fifty years ago, will be happily ended and discontinued, and Grant's prayer, "Let us have peace," will be realized. No member of Congress or of the Republican party is more desirous of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment than President Grant. At every fitting opportunity this winter he urged members of Congress to frame and submit a suitable amendment guaranteeing impartial suffrage to all men and making suffrage a national and constitutional right of every citizen. No longer ago than yesterday several Senators called on the General to learn how he stood on the constitutional amendment giving equal suffrage North and South. General Grant replied "that he understood the amendment, and hoped the States would ratify it. He replied that the Republican party were bound to see this conclusion realized. This statement he desired all the gentlemen present to understand was not for their private information alone, but for the whole country to hear."

There are twenty-three Republican Legislatures in session at present, and none of them should adjourn until they have ratified this important amendment. It will require the ratification of twenty-six States to stop the amendment. Two Republican Legislatures have adjourned, but can be re-assembled, which makes twenty-five out of the twenty-six, and it is morally certain that the Republicans will carry the Legislature of either Ohio, Oregon or California next fall. Fifteen States remain to be reconstructed: Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, and the ratification of the impartial-suffrage amendment will be a condition precedent to their admission in Congress.

The Democrats will not combat this amendment with their old intense malignity toward the colored man. They have become sick and tired of the negro question, and besides they have made nothing by their past opposition to giving the black man his rights.

Let our Illinois Legislature promptly ratify the impartial-suffrage amendment. There is no use in wasting time in long-winded discussion over it at this late day of the session. If the Democrats want to make a few demagogical harangues for buncombe, let them do so, and then call the ayes and noes and record the emphatic ratification of Illinois of this measure of justice, right and pacification.

REPUDIATION IN MINNESOTA.

Governor Marshall, of Minnesota, in a special message to the Legislature makes an earnest appeal for the financial honor and credit of the State. Some years ago the people of Minnesota undertook to construct certain railways, and offered the contractors the bonds of the State in payment for their money, labor and other materials. After progressing some time, and when bonds to the amount of $2,500,000 had been issued, the State consented to suspend the work. Hard times fell upon the country, and wisdom suggested the postponement of the interest payments and a more favorable opportunity. The contractors, however, sustained an irreparable loss. That loss has been made almost total, in the first instance, by the action of the State in refusing to provide for the outstanding bonds, which neglect has since degenerated into a disgraceful refusal to pay them at all. The only preference upon which Minnesota ventures to repudiate her bonds is that they were part of a system of internal improvements which, being commenced too soon, broke down. Since the bonds were issued Minnesota has grown in wealth and power. She is rich in all the elements of agreat State. Her population has quadrupled; her productions have increased in like proportion. The valuation was one dollar to what it then owned in the State there are now ten. She then owned some debts. She is now, with the exception of these repudiated bonds, free of debt. Within her limits are about 20,000,000 acres of land as productive as any in America. The entire debt is not equal to five cents per acre of that land. The annual tax for ten years needed to extinguish that debt, principal and interest, would be so small that no man would ever feel it. No landholder ought to object to it, and no other would ever directly experience the burden. Minnesota will yet pay scrupulously for this taint upon her integrity. Pennsylvania, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and the other States which for a time did not pay their debts, have paid heavily for a few years' exemption from taxation. In this State we taxed bonds to the amount of several millions of dollars, which was sold at a sacrifice, and we never got a mile of railroad built. Demagogues then sought popular favor by voting against paying interest or principal. For ten years we escaped taxation, but at what a cost! Emigrants from other States drove through Illinois to pass saying here who would go further. We had no roads, and no money to build them. No man would sell goods on credit to any person living in the remote portions of the State would not borrow a dollar, even from its own citizens. Its warrants were so depreciated that they had to be issued in an enormous amount to meet the necessary expenses of the State. Every man was loaded to overflow deficiency. If money was loaned here, it was upon usurious rates. The depreciation rate of interest and of the value of bankrupt property was identical. The people were ground between upper and nether stones. They were overwhelmed with debt, and could not pay the interest upon their bonds. They were overwhelmed with debt, and could not pay the interest upon their bonds. They were overwhelmed with debt, and could not pay the interest upon their bonds

THE COURTS.

Charles Earl and R. N. Freeman Anxious to be Released from Durance.

A Singular Divorce Case—Curious Allegations Against a "Husband."

Criminal Business.

The obstacle in great part of court second, during the past session, has fair to be recommenced by the trial sessions of the month which commenced yesterday. New terms opened in all the courts excepting the Circuit, which came on yesterday third Monday of the month. In the United States Circuit court the jury trials will commence during the week, the trial calendar not yet having been completed. The Superior Court sets out with six hundred cases set, at twenty cases per day, upon the trial sheet, and with a number placed on call for hearing before Judge Porter. The Recorder's Court has before it the accumulated criminal charges of two months, with well nigh on to two hundred parties accused of crimes to be tried.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The March terms of both the Circuit and District Courts commenced yesterday.

Before Judge BANNISTER.

Attorneys—Louis Goodman, of Chicago; George W. Waugh, of Indianapolis.

Petitions Instituted—Rollin Wheeler, of Chicago, Freedman's Bureau, vs. Jacob Bunn, of Springfield.

Assignments Completed—Andrew Brentlinger, of Carroll, assignee, vs. Jacob Brentlinger et al.; Jacob Bailey, of Chicago, vs. William S. Gurley, of Chicago; William S. Gurley, of Chicago, vs. Jacob Bailey, of Chicago; Wilkinson & Co., of Chicago, vs. Wilkinson & Co., of Peoria; Jacob Bailey, of Chicago, vs. Jacob Bailey,

"FOUL PLAY."

Anne Dickinson Replies to the Chicago Newspapers.

A Local Lecture Addressed to Our Locality.

The Late Woman's Convention and its Fruits.

What Miss Anna Thinks of the "Naughty Men."

Remarks Personal and Otherwise—Infant-Slaughtering.

Female Suffrage.

Miss Anna Dickinson delivered a lecture in Library Hall last evening; not the one advertised, "Fair Play," but an extemporaneous one, suggested by the fewspit editorials in the different newspapers of Chicago, in reference to the late Woman's Suffrage Convention. She called it "Foul Play." The audience commenced to assemble at about half-past 7 o'clock, but all the seats were not occupied until a quarter after 8. At that time, Mrs. E. Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Livermore, came upon the platform, and were applauded. Five minutes afterward, Miss Anna, accompanied by Charles H. Reed, Esq., appeared. She was attired in a heavy striped black silk dress, cut very high, and very long-skirted. Around her neck she wore a large tie-collar, knit in position by a diamond brooch. Shortly previous to her coming into the hall, and five minutes was allowed for them to secure a seating-room. At the solicitation of that time, Mr. Reed introduced Miss Dickinson, who spoke as follows:

THE LECTURE

Lord Saleon, being once asked by a theorist for a plan to make scientific principles universal, answered: "Get as near your enemy as you can, then fight him." I could myself advertised, on reaching Chicago two entire afternoon or, friend Sayrell invited me to make "Fair Play"—a speech which was prepared upon the controversial question, the question of motherhood suffrage in all the States—the subject of my remarks. I have been from Chicago for a fortnight, and during that time I have been hearing some the papers which have been published in your midst, all of which have had more or less to say upon the recent question which is to be discussed in the convention of the men in your midst, as of the men of other cities. And I must feel that I should be remiss if I was to act, and am a great deal that was foolish, and that was wicked, that was disgraceful, and that was very good, here is a great deal of foul play in the Woman's Convention. That is what is going to be denominated, no a College paper—the Woman's Convention. The Intelligence I don't think will stand good. It is echoing. There is no question that every man who goes to the polls and who takes part in the government shall be denominated as having the children to be more thoroughly read, shall be more classical, shall be superior by every rule of the school and the colleges to every woman who is excluded from those rights. Is it so? Take one of your tries, or else man, or American day laborer, and we can safely say that material the woman who prevailed on this platform two weeks ago, and against some of the women who spoke, and their illogical sentiment in the last, gentlemen?

The last one lines and of the right to vote was to be because of the superior strength of man, it was argued that it should be denominated that every man who voted was the physical superior of every woman who did not. This she denied. It would also have to be demonstrated that under the constitution, governments are based upon the consent of the governed; then it is to follow the every woman has consented to the government which is imposed upon her. Then, must be also be more rated, or this must be acknowledged to be an unjust government. For ignorant she had not yielded her consent to it, and on sex it was argued that there was a difference in there are not in the per moment. But by any rule of justice it is wrong to compel a human being to be governed. If the woman has not yielded to be governed, but has given her consent to it if she is a just person, honest, however, or is not governed, and this why the right of suffrage already near the best of intelligence.

Is it that taxation and representation are inseparable? She has, as a matter of curiosity, ventured to look into that. It is true that in the last report, in fifty-six houses, a 21 man who paid one-seventh of the taxes, and that was a woman. There a no were as there to vote. while she was accept used as a property, a commodity, and not a person.

Has there also perhaps the excessive right for man would be claimed on a natural right. She denies that any such assertion asserts. Government is that if such a right did exist, it supervened to obtain at all events, and women have been a part of the great human co-laboration of people in the world. Where is the woman who has ever found voice to children, which she also cannot, she answered that if she cannot probably it is because she has been enslaved by man, and that woman which they are wont to, and dead which they are wont to, and dead which they are wont to, and dead